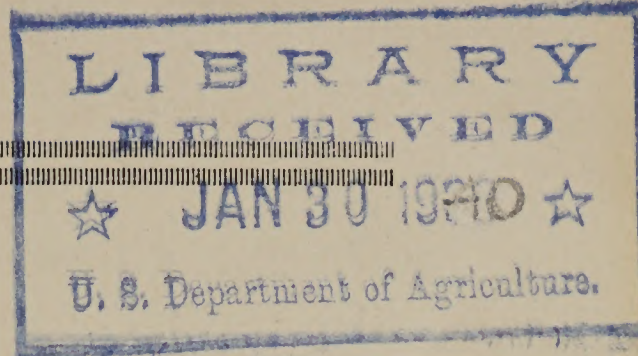


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Gladiolus

For Spring

1940



THE GLAD PATCH

Alfred N. Corrington

Normal, Illinois

Foreword

Again we take this opportunity to tell you we appreciate the orders you have permitted us to fill and send you. We thank you for these and for the kind words about our stock. We cherish the friendships we have formed at the shows we have been privileged to attend and look forward with pleasure to a renewal of those and the making of new ones from time to time.

This and That

In making this small catalog we have tried to describe each variety as it grows for us in a way so you can visualize the flower you expect to produce from the bulbs we send you. Those who visit the shows certainly realize that thousands of bulbs were planted in order that those show glads could be carefully selected. Don't expect every bulb to produce a show spike or you are due for disappointment. You might produce a Grand Champion spike from a very few bulbs, but for one Grand Champion in a show there have been grown tens of thousands of spikes. Some show spikes may be pure chance, but usually it takes some practice growing glads in order to win consistently. Varying weather conditions and changes in the soil elements make it next to impossible to achieve the same results every year.

There are exceptions to almost every rule and there are also exceptions to many glad descriptions. Glads that are said to be always straight, sometimes crook, those that are always well faced, sometimes show one of two florets looking the other way, those that bloom in 75 days sometimes take ten days longer, and so it goes. And this is not all the fault nor the intention of most catalog writers, but due to other conditions, some of which we do not know. And so, "have a heart" and don't blame the grower for everything that keeps your bulbs from producing the kind of spike you have been led to expect.

Cultural Directions

Owing to the fact that we do not know what manner of soil yours is nor what portion of the country you live in and hence not your climatic conditions our suggestions must need be rather general instead of specific.

The bulbs you receive should be free from disease, but whether they are or not, they should be treated, before planting, with one of the mercuric compound fungicides in commerce or with corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride). This is used in a dilution of one part to 1000 or the

equivalent of one ounce to seven and a half gallons of water. Bulbs should be immerced in this for eight hours and then planted either wet or after they dry. This is a poison and should be used with discretion. When you wish to discard it, just pour it out on the ground where it will soak in quickly and all danger is past.

For early flowers, plant your bulbs as soon as the soil conditions will permit. Plant in rows, clumps or in borders as suits your fancy or convenience, but do not plant too near perennials whose roots are established for they will rob your glads of plant food, nor near a building where the reflected sun rays will scorch the bloom. Six inches deep is about right for loose sandy soil, but a little too deep for heavier soils. Each bulb should have about one square foot of space for ordinary flowers, but should have more room if you expect real exhibition spikes. If you have had experience with fertilizers, then use it if need be to produce fine glads. Otherwise go carefully or get some good advice from someone who knows your soil conditions. Glads do best with plenty of water such as we had in this section last summer. If you are forced to use artificial watering, soak them well once a week.

Glads are grown for cut flowers mostly as they are not well suited for landscape planting. When the weather is hot cut the sike just before the first floret opens and place them in water in the cellar until they open sufficiently for floral use. Cut the spike slanting-wise with a sharp knife, being careful to leave four or five leaves to help develop the bulb.

Bulbs may be dug three or four weeks after the bloom is cut or when the leaves begin to yellow. Cut the tops off close to the bulb and place the bulbs in a cool dry place to cure. After they have cured several weeks, the roots and old bulb can be pulled of and the good bulbs stored in a cool, dry cellar where there is some air circulating. About 40 degrees Fahrenheit is about right through the winter.

About Ordering

Order your bulbs just as early as you can conveniently. This will give us more time to select your bulbs carefully and insure your getting the varieties and sizes you most want with the least trouble. We begin planting in late March (if we can) or early April and prefer to have most of our orders shipped before that time. However, we will do our best to serve you at any time.

We do not substitute without your consent, but will count it a favor if you will send second choice where varieties are similar. If we can not supply what you want, we will notify you in time for you to order elsewhere.

OUR PRICES are in keeping with good quality stock and have not been boosted so we could offer discounts. We try to give you value received for your money and should we fail to satisfy you in this respect or in the quality of the stock you receive from us, we will be pleased to have you notify us, or return the shipment as received and we will return to you all it has cost you.

We advertise our business with bulbs. When you receive your order there will be extras or over-count or both. We hope you will appreciate what we send.

WE GUARANTEE the stock we send out to be free from disease and thrips, and true to name.

We start mail shipping as soon as weather permits. Large orders, via express, can be forwarded at any time.

TERMS OF SALE. For orders less than \$5.00, cash please. For larger orders, a deposit of 25 per cent of the order will hold until shipping time. No C. O. D. shipments without a deposit. Orders from this list amounting to \$2.00 or more will be forwarded postpaid. For lesser amounts please send 25c extra and we will return the surplus postage, if any. No single item for less than 10c.

Sizes of bulbs. Large $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches and over. Medium $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Small $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Medium sized bulbs make pretty fair bloom, but large bulbs are best. Small ones produce some bloom; best used to produce large bulbs.

Descriptive List

AMADOR (Kingsley). A medium red that wins the blue at almost every show when well grown spikes are shown. Florets are large, well placed and about five or six open. Spikes are slender and straight. This is a fine glad for show or for home use. Bulbs usually plump and high crowned.

AVE MARIA (Pfitzer). Of all the light blue glads this one holds its place and wins more ribbons than it loses. Florets are medium in size and well placed and faced. Makes nice spikes for cutting. Always straight and medium early.

BETSY BOB-UP (Canine). A color sport of Betty Nuthall that has all of the growing habits and other characteristics of the latter. Should be in the cream with markings, class. Most every state society has it in a different class from the other, so it does not win as often as it should.

BETTY NUTHALL (Salbach). This should be in the salmon pink with markings even though it has shown most of the time as orange and has won many ribbons. A strong grower with seven or eight medium sized florets open. Late blooming. Tall spikes and popular as a cut flower.

CHRISTABEL (Mitsch). Light pink florets about five inches across. Facing and spacing not always the best but it makes a wonderful show with up to eight florets open. Spikes are tall and will bend if rain comes when in full bloom, so cut it before that time. Bulbs are sometimes rough looking but that does not seem to hurt them. Late mid-season.

CREVE COUER (Young). A new one with a new color that is making friends. Burnt orange with blotch

of deep orange red which is tipped and dusted with creamy yellow. Robust grower that produces plenty of bulblets that germinate readily. 90 to 100 days to bloom. Opens up to eight four inch florets.

DEBONAIR (Palmer). A rival of Picardy. Some like the color better. With us it grows taller than the latter and the spikes are uniform in height. Will open up to six, light pink florets on tall, strong, heavy stems. This is such a rapid propagator the price fell rapidly. It wins at the shows and is used extensively by florists.

DREAM O' BEAUTY (Zimmer). A large rose-red that catches the eye in the field, in the floral shop or on the show bench. It is hard to beat at the show and also hard to keep a supply on hand for florists because they demand so many. Some societies place it in the Mammoth class, but few people produce spikes that should be placed there although it can be done. A strong grower and spikes are always straight. Placement not always good.

DR. F. E. BENNETT (Diener). Many originators have introduced glads that were going to replace this one, but it is still going strong and winning at every show where well grown spikes are shown. A tall strong spike with six large bright scarlet florets. Facing and spacing, good. Darker in throat and three lower petals usually have light median lines.

GOLDEN CUP (Palmer). A medium deep yellow with hair lines of red on all petals. Tall spikes that sometimes crook, but not bad. Five or six cup-shaped florets open. Earlier and lighter in color than Golden Dream. Good propagator.

LIGHTS OF GOLD (Hornberger). A good color combination of pink and yellow. Florets are slightly ruffled

bright salmon pink with large golden yellow throat blotch. Spikes are straight and long enough for good cutting. Arrangement good.

MAID OF ORLEANS (Pfitzer). This is without doubt the most popular white. With us it has less faults than any of the many white glads we have grown. Florets are milk white with cream throat. Six or more open on tall slim spike that carries the flowers well. A prize winner and one you should have in your planting.

MARY ANSTEEN (Young). When I look at this one I do not think of it as a deep begonis rose with throat markings of soft orange red overlaid with carmine, but as a beautiful deep pink with a deeper throat. It is a beauty with five or six florets open at one time. The spike is a little shorter than I like for commercial use, but it is fine for the home garden for low baskets and flat floral work. You will like it.

MINUET (Coleman). Of all the lavender glads that have been introduced this is still in the lead. Tall, strong, straight spikes with about six large medium lavender florets open. Rarely ever beaten at the shows when well grown spikes are shown. Demand is always great.

NEW ERA (Ellis). One of the most talked of pink glads of late introduction. A very rich ruffled pink with about eight medium sized florets open. Have seen some very fine spikes of this. Several times Grand Champion. Stock limited

PARADISE (Pruitt). Tall willowy spikes with six or more medium sized florets open. The slightly ruffled florets are apricot in color are evenly spaced and well faced. We like this one very much.

PEGGY LOU (Wilson). Proclaimed the best pink since Picardy was introduced. Deep shrimp pink with a slight rosy cast. Placement not a perfect double row but never-the-less a very fine glad that is crowding Picardy for first place in the minds of many who have seen it. Many firsts and at least one Grand Champion ribbon to my knowledge last season. After two years test in our own trial plot, we recommend it to you.

PHYLLIS McQUISTON (Stewart). Rich pure pink with small darker feather on lower petals. Tall strong spikes that carry the flower head well. Withstands heat and dry weather better than most glads. Growing habits and propagation all that could be desired. We recommend this very highly.

PICARDY (Palmer). Soft shrimp pink without flecking. Blotch of flesh pink with feather of rose. Can be grown to giant proportions as attested at the many shows. So much so that at many shows it is in a class by itself. So much sought after that it has become a yardstick by which other glads are measured.

PRAIRIE GOLD is the most satisfactory yellow glad we have ever grown. Its good points, tall straight spikes, vigor, freedom from disease, rapid increase and bright cheerful color far out-weigh its few faults. Usually open four golden yellow florets facing one way in a staggered single row. The tips and reverse of all petals have fine hair lines of carmine. This yellow does not have a green cast even when the floret first opens.

RECOVERY (Blake). This is the glad that walked away with the show in Springfield last August. It also gave a very good account of itself at Champaign, Elkhart, Indianapolis and Cedar Rapids. Tall strong spike with up to eleven, five inch, light red florets slightly rose tinted.

Well arranged double row of florets sometimes flecked darker. You will like it, if you like red.

The following list contains a few varieties we feel are worthy of your consideration. Our supply of bulbs is very limited. If your demands exceeds our supply we will order them for you, either from the introducer or a nearby reputable grower.

BEACON (Palmer). A tall growing novelty that is becoming quite popular among glad fans. The large florets are salmon scarlet with cream throat. 1 L., 10c. 10 L., 80c.

BEAUTIFUL OHIO (Hullibarger). A neat, clean cut rose pink or lavender, as you prefer, that makes a nice spike for cutting. Florets are nicely arranged on slender straight spikes. 1 L., 30c. 10 L., \$2.40.

BEOWULF (Nitchman). A tall strong growing rosy lavender. Heavy spikes, late blooming, rapid propagator. 1 L., 25c.

RUDOLPH SERKIN (Pfitzer). Dark pansy blue of a shade that catches the eye. Medium tall straight spike. 1 L., 20c.

THE BOUNTY (Nitchman). Tall slender spike with large dark red florets. Too dark for floral use. 1 L., 20c.

VAGABOND PRINCE (Palmer). A real novelty that attracts a lot of attention. Tall rugged spike. Florets mahogany brown with flame blotch. 10 L., 60c.

WHITE SPIRE (Zinyon). A tall growing pure white variety with a length of stem of 5 feet or more. The florets are perfectly placed, being neither crowded nor widely spaced, in spite of their 5 inch width. The petals are

chamois-like in substance being thick and resilient. The stems are strong and hold upright the eight massive blooms which open at a time. The dark green leaves are broad and straight. The white of this Gladiolus is most lovely, being a pure glistening white with no markings. The long tapering flower head carries 20 to 24 buds. This variety has the outstanding ability to open to natural size when having been cut and shipped in tight bud. White Spire has won first awards in Indiana, Connecticut, Michigan and New England Gladiolus Shows. This is the introducers description. I have seen this glad and do not hesitate to indorse it. 1 L., 75c; 1 M., 40c.

We have quite a long list of glads in our trial plot that we do not list for various reasons. Some we do not care to recommend, others in small lots. If you desire a few bulbs of some variety not listed, ask about it and we may be able to accommodate you.

PRICE LIST

The Prices we quote are for bulbs delivered prepaid.

	Bulbs	Large	Medium	Small
Creve Couer -----	1	.10		
	10	.80	.50	.30
Mary Ansteen -----	1	.10		
	10	.80	.50	.30
New Era -----	1	.20		
	10	1.60	1.00	.60
Peggy Lou -----	1	.25	.15	.10
	10	2.00	1.20	.80
Prairie Gold -----	10	.75	.40	.25

All other bulbs described in this list and not previously quoted may be had as follows :

- 10 large bulbs any one variety 40c or 3 for 12c.
- 25 large bulbs any one variety 80c.
- 10 medium bulbs any one variety 25c or 4 for 10c.
- 25 medium bulbs any one variety 50c.
- 10 small bulbs any one variety 15c or 8 for 12c.
- 25 small bulbs any one variety 30c.

If your needs call for larger quantities of bulbs and bulblets than we have quoted, please write for prices. We will be pleased to quote prices on itemized list at wholesale.

ALFRED N. CORRINGTON
NORMAL - ILLINOIS

Indicate size (L) Large; (M) Medium; (S) Small.

Keep a Copy of Your Order

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